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those statutes. Any satisfactory annotation purporting to be more than a mere collection of the cases decided under the statutes must discuss, first, the constitutional powers of the federal government over interstate commerce; second, the rights and liabilities of interstate carriers and traders at common law as affected by the constitution; and finally, the changes in those rights by the federal statutes. Mr. Snyder, while he has apparently attempted to do this, has not been so successful as one might wish in keeping the different elements of the problem distinct. Many of the cases cited under particular sections of the statutes belong in the opening chapter on constitutional provisions as to interstate commerce and their effect, or in a section containing a general discussion of the situation before the enactment of the statutes in question. Furthermore, his statement of the general principles underlying the problem is not always discriminating. For instance, on p. 42 he states, "But until Congress legislates the local law or the statutes of a state upon a subject which may directly or indirectly affect a branch of interstate commerce not covered by a federal statute will prevail." This statement, in so far as it concerns state statutes, must be regarded as true rather of local police regulations affecting commerce only remotely and incidentally than of regulations of interstate commerce as such. *Welton v. Missouri*, 91 U. S. 275. As a whole the book is lacking in logic of arrangement and in breadth of treatment. The author's services are rather those of a collector than of an original contributor to the subject. The book furnishes, however, reasonably full notes on nearly three hundred important decisions, most of them very recent, which are made accessible through a table of cases and an index.

CASES ON RESTRAINT OF INFRINGEMENT OF INCORPOREAL RIGHTS. A collection of Cases with Notes. By Wm. Draper Lewis. Philadelphia: International Printing Co. 1904. pp. ii, xv, 405. 8vo.

Although this collection of cases is avowedly intended to illustrate phases of equity jurisdiction, almost half of the book is occupied by a consideration of the existence and growth of the legal rights involved. There would seem to be danger that the great conflict as to the substantive law on these questions will obscure to some extent the doctrines of equity. This is especially true of the chapters dealing with the infringement of patents, literary and artistic property, property in business reputation, and the right of privacy, where the conflict is not as to the remedy to be afforded, but rather as to the existence of the right.

In the fourth chapter the author has collected the cases in which the right to contract and property in contracts have been infringed. The treatment here is thorough and all the important cases are collected. The comprehensive notes, with the authorities collected to date, make the work of value alike to student and practitioner. From the note to *Lumley v. Wagner* on pp. 202 and 203, an impression is gained that an injunction will lie in all cases to restrain the commission of a tort by inducing a third party to break his contract with the plaintiff. Of course *Lumley v. Wagner* cannot be used to support such a proposition. In that case the right to restrain Gye from employing Miss Wagner seems to be assumed as a necessary result from the right to restrain Miss Wagner from breaking her contract with Lumley; but this latter right depends upon the nature of the contract, and in those cases where the remedy at law for breach of contract is adequate, equity will not take jurisdiction. See *Sternberg v. O'Brien*, 48 N. J. Eq. 370.

AN OUTLINE OF THE FRENCH LAW OF EVIDENCE. By Oliver E. Bodington. London: Stevens and Sons, Limited. 1904. pp. viii, 199. 8vo.

Although this work purports to be a comparative study of the English and French methods of proof, it is, with the exception of the final chapter, which points out a few of the distinctions between the two systems, devoted solely to